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Hawaiian Gazette

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Hawaiian Gazette

TEN - PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, : OCTOBER 8, 1889.

DIFFERENCES.

The king can drink the best of wine, So can I; And has enough when he would dine, So have I; And cannot order rain nor shine,

Nor can I. Then where's the difference—let me see-Betwixt my lord the king and me? Do trusty friends surround his throne Night and day? Or make his interest their own?

No, not they. Mine love me for myself alone— Blessed be they. And that's one difference which I see Betwixt my lord the king and me.

Do knaves around me lie in wait To deceive, Or fawn and flatter when they hate, And would grieve? Or cruel pomps oppress my state

By my leave? No, heaven be thanked! and here you see More differences 'twixt the king and me. He has his fools, with jests and quips,

When he'd play; He has his armies and his ships-Great are they; But not a child to kiss his lips-Well-a-day!

and that's a difference sad to see Betwixt my lord the king and me. I wear the cap and he the crown-What of that?

I sleep on straw and he on down-What of that? And he's the king and I'm the clown-What of that? If happy I and wretched he,

Perhaps the king would change with me. -[Charles Mackay. CHINESE FROM PERU.

They Are Married to Women Who Have No Liking for Celetials Customs. The steamer Acapulco, from Panama, brought forty Chinese to this port, who will probably sail for China to-morrow on the steamer Rio de Janeiro. Ten of the Chinese, who had passports, landed with their

upon the fat of the land. The women are Peruvians, some of them very handsome, and all very dark. They were dressed in South American attire, and their garments were without exception of costly material. They were decked with after may be given in five years from costly jewels, and instead of being now. treated as servants by their pig-tailed lords were treated with great courtesy. The children they had with them also were South American garments and spoke the adulterated

Spanish of the land of their birth. The men wore their queues, and spoke the language of their wives with remarkable case and fluency. One of them wore a diamond ring, which he had bought in Lima for \$200. The baggage of the entire party was placed upon the Rio de Janeiro, and there is no doubt that they will depart for the Flowery Kingdon on that steamer. The offidescriptions of them so that no one else claiming their right to land will be permitted to do so.-[S. F. Call] Sept. 21st.

THE GREAT STORM.

The storm on the Atlantic coast is one of those overwhelming visitations of nature to which the Eastern States seem increasingly subject. Cyclone and storm in summer, storm and blizzard in winter, flood and storm in spring, make up the history of the revolving year, with earthquakes, snow blockades and sunstrokes thrown in. Apparently the whole shore line is at the mercy of the Atlantic. The waves dash into and behind populous cities, eat away land and destroy houses. Ships are tossed on the beach by scores in the land-locked bays. Railroads are submerged by the rising tide.

It is needless to say that nothing of this kind is ever known on this coast. The sea is our friend, not our enemy, not our persecutor. Our shores, from the Arctic to La Paz, when there are waves, beat upon them harmlessly. We have no wide stretches of malarial sand, raised just above the water level, windswept when Nature is angry and mosquito-plagued when she is jocular. Our harbors are safe, and vessels that make their way within in a trap and dashed to pieces

within sight of helpless thousands. It is doubtful if the whole history of wreck on the Pacific Coast can muster as great an aggregate of disaster as has befallen the Atlantic States within the past three days. We might throw in our experience with earthquakes without weighting down the balance. And yet there are people who persist in trying to live in the inclement regions from which we have escaped.—[S. F. Examiner.

A letter can now be sent round the world in sixty-nine days, via VanREPLY OF THE CABINET.

A Full Explanation of the Government Position in Regard to the Treaty

The following is a copy of the reply of the Cabinet, delivered to the native mass-meeting committee Friday:

Messrs. A. Rosa, J. L. Kaulukou, J. F. COLBURN AND OTHERS: GENTLEMEN: As a Committee representing a public meeting of Hawaiian citizens you have asked from His Ma-

jesty's Ministers certain information

concerning their action in regard to the relations between this country and the United States of America. Feeling that it is the right of the people to know the policy of the Adminisration, the Ministers take pleasure in nforming you that they have for a long time had under consideration the practicability of extending our treaty relations with the United States so as to enhance and increase both the commercial and political benefits which the two

countries now enjoy by reason of existing treaties. As the result of nearly a year's consideration of this subject by the Cabinet, our Minister Resident at Washington has been instructed to ascertain whether the Government of the United States is willing to entertain propositions looking to the end above indicated, and, should he find such willingness to exist, he is instructed to open negotiations with that Government for the conclusion of a Treaty which will effect the purposes

hereunder indicated. This statement of the present status of the subject renders it unnecessary to say that no proposition has been made or accepted by the United States and that no Treaty has been submitted to His

Majesty for signature. The reasons which have moved the Cabinet to adopt the course above indicated are numerous, and while an exhaustive enumeration and discussion of such reasons would exceed the scope of the present reply, a summary of the more salient among them is as follows: 1. The history of our staple products during the past thirteen years has demonstrated how essential to our com-

mercial prosperity are the advantages secured to us by the existing Treaty. The development of our export trade from \$2,241,041 in 1876 to \$11,707,598 in 1888, during the life of that Treaty, with its attendant advantages to all our citizens and residents, are witnesses of its stimulating effect upon our industries and commerce, and its beneficient influwives and proceeded in carriages to ence upon our national welfare, and are us a Convention whereby the following Chinatown, where they are living fresh illustrations of the principle that objects may be secured: no great material advantage can be enjoyed by any class dependent upon labor without the entire community partaking

of such benefits. By the terms of the existing Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, notice of termination within one year there-

The interval between 1883 and 1887. during which time the Treaty was subject to termination upon a year's notice, illustrated the evil effects to our commercial well-being, of a dependence from year to year, for the continuance of our treaty relations, upon the uncertain humor of the American Congress.

The uncertainty involved has an unsettling effect upon capital, and is detrimental to the making of large permanent investments, many of which now contemplated requiring heavy preliminary expenses.

With only the certainty of a five years continuance of the Treaty; the experience of the recent past in mind, and the strong probability that renewed and cers of the Chinese Bureau took full strenuous efforts will be made by our opponents in the United States, to terminate the Treaty at the end of the five years, it is the part of wisdom to prepare in the day of prosperity for the days that

are to follow. 2. At the last session of the United States Congress there was developed a strong movement looking to the reduc-tion of sugar duties and the payment of bounties upon sugar of American pro-

duction. The effect of this would be to discriminate against Hawaiian sugars in favor of American, and materially reduce to us the value of the existing Treaty without any corresponding benefit. We believe it to be the duty of the Hawaiian Government to endeavor to

secure the placing of our products upon the same basis as American products in respect of bounties and privileges. 3. The existing Treaty is limited in its extent. A large number of American products still pay duties in the Islands, while the products admitted by the Treaty free of duty into the ports of the United States are practically limited to sugar, rice, bananas, hides and tallow.

There are many articles which might be profitably produced here, upon lands which are not available for products now admitted under the Treaty, were there a market for them. If a mutual agreement can be arrived

are high and rugged. The waves, at whereby the products of either country can be admitted free into the other, a great stimulus will be given to new industries in the Islands, resulting in an increase of exports and of domestic and foreign shipping; the bringing into cultivation and Increasing in value of many lands now waste; the consequent improvement in all departments of business, and a corresponding benefit to the them do not find themselves caught | United States by the increase in our imports to meet the necessary increased

consumption by our people.

We believe that the additional value which each country would receive would many times over compensate them for

the loss of the duties now levied. 4. The Hawaiian Islands are now the only group in the Pacific which is wholly self-governing. Our situation is peculiar. We have no military or naval strength of our own to maintain our autonomy against the pettiest naval power; and we have to-day no guarantee of our continued independence, as against any foreign nation, other than the sufferance or the mutual jealousies

of the great powers.

nesia, which has resulted in the rapid absorption of nearly all the Pacific Isl-

Within the year last past we have seen Samoa lose her position as a self-governing state. The acts of her gov-ernment are now subject to the approval of the governments of the United States, England and Germany, and had it not been for the good offices of the United States Government the probability is that she would have ere now been annexed by one or more European nations.

Within the past year the question of the disposition and absorption of the Hawaiian Islands, as well as of Samoa, has been the subject of serious consideration by certain of the nations interested in the Pacific.

The Cabinet are of the opinion that the interests of this country, and of every race and industry resident or located therein, will be best served by the continuance of its present independent state, free from any protectorate or control on the part of any foreign government.

It is, and ever will be, the endeavor of the present Administration, to not only unqualifiedly maintain this status, but to obtain such assurances and guarantees thereof as will remove the question from the debatable politics of the world.

It has long been the custom of European nations to form alliances with neighboring countries, for purposes of defense, safety and commercial ex-change. The time has, in the opinion of the Cabinet, arrived when we should follow a precedent so well established and form an alliance with some great nation. If an alliance of this character is desirable it should be in the direction where our greatest interest lies.

The proximity of the United States, the cordial friendship which has been from the commencement of our civilization a marked characteristic of our relations with the American people, and the extensive commercial exchanges which are the result of such relations, point inevitably to that great country as cur best friend, our most valuable commercial colleague and our natural political

Animated as we are by the desire to strengthen and extend the commercial ties which have done so much for our national prosperity, and to secure the safety and perpetuation of our institutions by an alliance whereby we shall have the positive and efficacious guarantee of a strong friend against interference by itself or others with our perfect autonomy, independence and sovereignty, we have instructed our representative at Washington to ascertain if the United States would be willing to negotiate with

1st. To continue in force all Treaties and Conventions now existing between the two nations, until they shall find it mutually advantageous to abrogate or modify such Treaties or Conventions, or

any of them.
2d. That all products of either country which are by virtue of the Reciprocity Treaty admitted free of duty into the other country shall be treated in respect of bounties paid, exemptions or immunities and in all other respects as if such articles were of the growth, produce or manufacture of the country into which they are so admitted. 3d. To provide for the entry into either of the two countries, without pay-

excepting, however, opium, spirituous liquors of more than 18 per cent. alcoholic strength, and all articles prohibited by law in either country.
4th. A positive and efficacious guarantee by the United States Government, of the perfect independence and autonomy of the Hawaiian Government in all

ment of duty, of all products of the other,

ity over such dominions.

To enable the United States Government to do this without danger of complication with other powers, we do agree not to negotiate Treaties with other nations without the knowledge of the Umted States Government. The Cabinet for more than a year has

ious propositions and suggestions some of which have been approved and some disapproved. Any statements of objects or intentions, and any purported draft of a treaty stating more or other than is above in.

the government, and has considered var-

are unfounded and incorrect. The Ministers are strongly and unanimously of the opinion that the accomplishment of the objects above indicated will tend to greatly increase the material prosperity of the country, and perpetuate the independence of Hawaii, and the soveregnity of His Majesty and His successors over all His dominions.

Cabinet to remain, Your Obdt. Servant, JONA. AUSTIN, Minister Foreign Affairs. Foreign Office, I

What Newspaper Critics Say.

The naval officers constituting the Trial Board of the cruiser Charleston should bring the vessel around to the Eastern coast, where her merits and defects might be properly examined into and estimated. The failure to develop within 300 horse power of the required amount places the San Francisco contractors at a disadvantage. By accepting the con-tract under the plans set forth they became responsible for the Charleston's performance under the prescribed tests. The failure to develop the required horse power, indicates either that they didn't understand the principles of modern marine engineering or that their ideas of naval construction were faulty and indefinite.- Phil. Record.

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its dominions, and its right of severeignstudied carefully many reasons for and against the points submitted for negotiation, and hastaken counsel with others, both connected and unconnected with

dicated which may have been published

I have the honor, on behalf of the

Oct. 4, 1889.

Within the last few years the policy of annexation has prevailed among the European nations interested in Poly-